of modern times. The three Persons of the Trinity

in every conceivable combination with the nether

regions and their inhabitants garnish his periods.

In fact he treats the capitalists of California ex-

actly as he would his team in a mud hole, and the

novelty of some of his curses provokes loud ap-

planse from the connoisseurs of the art who com-

off from a string of oaths to a string of classical

pose his audience. But it is when Kearney breaks

allusions that he is most grand. When he suddenly

announces to his hearers that he is about to "scale

Olympian heights" then they become hushed and

awe-struck and feel him to be "bully"; "the

steeds of Pegasus" also produce a fine effect-it

seems mysteriously connected with the avocation

of drayman, and yet shows a knowledge of an un-

known tongue which makes the working-

man feel proud of his leader. No capitalist

is alluded to without a string of at least four curses

tacked to his name. Kearney thoroughly under

stands his audience. He knows the kind of oaths

they like, the kind of filth they like, the kind of

hifalutin they like, the kind of humor they like,

and the kind of by-play they like. His manage-

ment of a public meeting is original, and shows

considerable tact, though in the long run his vio-

ence, vulgarity and concert have alienated nearly

half the working men of the West. He has acquired

a remarkable position for an uneducated young

Irishman of thirty, who is still a comparative

stranger to the country. It is not probable, how-

ever, that he will take among the workingmen of

the East as he did among his own countrymen in

California, where the foreign element is so large in

Kearney's fidus nehates, Wellock, will suit the

Eastern tone better, though in some respects he is

more offensive than Kearney. His high shiny black

hat, immense gold watch-chain, spotless black frock-

coat and trousers, indicate the vast ambition of

which the man is capable, and one would think

would operate to alienate the public mind from him.

So far from this, the rowdies who cheer him seem

rather flattered by his appearance. It throws a gen-

eral air of respectability over the performance. Mr.

Wellock, who began life as a drummer-boy in an

English regiment in the Crimea, and then deserted

the army to go into the shoemaking business, found

that he had a gift for moving souls to better things,

and became a political agitator and stump preacher

in England. His form of blasphemy is to select a

text from the Old Testament, which probably de-

conneces the Amalekites or the Hittites in strong

proportion to the native American population.

THEREON. WORCESTER, Mass., July 10 .- Ex-Secretary Boutvell delivered an address to-day before the Worces-

and. Line Charendon—J. H. Linsley and wife, R. J. Mor. M. Schutmann, Miss J. Mann, Miss T. D. Manna, ter Institute, of which the following comprises the important points:

ME. BOUTWELL'S ADDRESS. The hope of every country is in its youth, and main basis of this hope is the confidence of youth in the future and in its own capacity to deal successfully with every condition of existence. In age this confidence is often, perhaps always, in some degree impaired : but the outgoing of a body of young men, endowed with that confidence and strengthened by scientific, technical training for the duties of life, is an event well calculated to stimulate the hopes of the young and to reinvigorate the faith of the aged.

the present age is inferior to those which have preceded it. This delusion has now fastened itself upon many educated and thoughtful persons of this generation. But of Europe it may with outire truth be asserted that its history since the dark ages is the record of uninter-rupted progress. In the two and a half centuries of American civilization there has been constant advancement and no step backward. Since the general applies tion of steam to the practical affairs of life, science and the inventive faculties of men have wrought a revolution, not only in methods of labor, but a change has been effected in the application of the faculties of men engaged in industrial pursuits. The movement has been always in the direction of economy, simplicity and quickness of production. By this movement the relations of demand and supply are, however, changed suddenly, without notice, and of course without preparation. The demand remains for the moment the same, the supply is increased, while the number of workmen engaged in production is diminishing. For a time the capitalists and laborers alike suffer. Then are heard the complaint of want of work by the laborer and the ery of overproduction by the capitalist. THE BENEFITS OF INVENTION.

Then inventions are denounced as the enemies of the laboring classes. The immediate, harsh results of the development of the inventive faculties cannot be denied, and the only answer is to be found in the truth that the ultimate, general and permanent consequences are in the highest degree beneficial. This it is my purpose to indicate, and to support with something in the nature of argument. The earnings of men are at once divided into two parts-the larger part is devoted to necessary subsistence, the smaller part to possible savings. The men who earn are of two classes-one class spend all their earnings for subsistence, the other class reserve a small portion of their earnings and hold it as savings. At the end the savings are a small per cent only of the earnings, the subsistence having consumed much the larger share. Inventions diminish the cost of products; as the cost of products diminishes the market for then increases, and time being given, it happens usually that the number of operatives needed in any branch of industry will be increased rather than reduced by the use of labor-saving machines.

If, then, it be admitted that the prices of labor are not ermanently affected unfavorably by the progress of the eventive art, there remain no means of refuting the statement that such progress inures to the benefit of the laboring classes. If the value of the compensation which a laborer receives be measured by the articles of necessity which he can therewith procure, it will appear that that compensation is twice as great in 1878 as it was in 1800. To those whose subsistence concurres their earnings, the money value of labor is measured solely by the articles which the money received for labor will buy. The same rule is applicable to those whose income ex excess is measured by the articles of necessity, com-Thus faculty, which is a systematic expression of in telicotual power, is recompensed, while mere are becoming less important in the economy of labor.

Mere declamation against this change is the valuest of human undertakings. The mere array of numbers in opposition, however imposing when massed, presents no offer her the humble tribute of the opinion I entertain that she has done more by mere secular means for the civilization of the world than has been accomplished by any other nation of which history has preserved an account. What I have said of the power of England, and what I have said of the power of England, and what I have said of the sources in which that power has its origin, justify me in the repetition of the statement that the progress and application of the inventive arreament be arreated by argument or by numbers in hostife array; and, if the cars of the work ngmen of America were open to my words, and my voice could reach that. I should say, your welfare and safety consist not in opposition to the course of events, but in Sitter y disselves and your children by training and education to make contributions to be a reas of civilization that are active around you, and if you cannot contribute to be my you position to the course of events, but in higher volumes and your children by training and deducation to make contributions to the larges of civilization that are active around you, and if you cannot contribute to be many you should be able, at cash, to a civil with courage and hope the changes which are newless.—As a country we are and as a country we hope to consider to be the rivals of England in manufactures and commerce. Rivalry implies progress. Indeed, if progress were in possible rivalries would soon cease. The rivalry of which I speak is for the commerce of the world. What nation soall lead, what nations shall participate in the business of feeding and clothing I,200,000,000 human beings, are the questions that most infinitely concern the laborers. America. In this contest, in this national and infernational competition, labor-saving machines will play a most important part. Not those machines only which now exist; for the future will be richer in inventive faculty than is the present. If it were in our power to arrest the progress of scientific and practical men in America, the nations of Europe would rejoice in our foily and taolation, accelerate their own steps, and take undisputed possession of the markets of the world. It only remains for us, then, as a nation, to prepare our-LABOR-SAVING MACHINES. It may be worth a moment's thought to consider the

means by which our present success in manufactures has been attained. In sewing-machines, agricultural tools, outlery, leather, boots and shoes, and in low-priced cotton goods, we are able to meet the English manufacturer upon equal terms in all the markets of the world. Is this eminence on our part due to cheap labor! Certainly not. Is it due to the superiority of the ordinary American laborer over the ordinary English laborer. Only to a limited exter: Our eminence and success in these de-pariments are lue rather to the skill and genius of those aborers and trans who, by their inventions, have enabled us to produce by the aid of machinery at a cost as than the cost of the equivalent manual laber. whether estimated by the prices paid in England or the United States. The improvements in implements of agriculture has added to the demand for laborers both upon the land and in the shops. The tools upon a farm of any given capacity cost at least four times as much as the tools then in use would have cost in 1840. much as the tools then in use would have a different all least over half of this additional cost is for additional labor used in their manufacture. That these tools may be made productive, and save the owner from actual loss by deterioration and interest, he is exapelled to extend his business, improve his culture, and employ even them has he was accustomed to employ under the more men than he was accustomed to employ under the old system. Progress, invention, then, are the chief, the only means of increasing the home market, as they are the only means of extending the market in other lands.

THE NEED OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS. On this foundation, and at a comparatively small cost, we can erect a system of schools for technical training possessing advantages better than are possible in any other country, if, perhaps, Germany be excepted. The schools for technical training should be established first in the manufacturing cities and principal towns, and the school in each with propriety might be designed to promote local interests and to advance the branches of industry with which the citizens and laborers are best acquainted. This system would give to every locality the means of promoting its private prosperity, while the result in the aggregate would fully rep-

NATURALIZATION OF TAMMANY VOTERS.

in consequence of his having received of many persons who held forged or certificates of naturalization issued in the Su certificates of naturalization issued in the Supreme and Superior Courts in 1858. M. asrs. Cozans, Quinn and Purroy, warmed by this experience, have just issued a circular, which has been circulated in every district; re-questing the holders of certificates issued by the courts named in 1863 to submit them to their examination at one of the Tammany headquarters.

CIPAL CREDITORS.

BURDENED WITH DEBT.

A PROMINENT BUILDER BANKRUPT. IOHN J. BURENELL SUSPENDS WITH LIABILITIES ESTIMATED AT \$2,000,000-LIST OF THE PRIN-

Among the petitions in bankruptcy filed yeserday was that of John J. Burchell, builder, with Habilities, mostly in mortgages on real estate, estimated at nearly \$2,000,000. Mr. Burchell began business in 1861, when real estate was at its highest point of valuation, and when building materials were same line of business for over forty years, and had made a large fortune. When John J. Burchell started in the No delusion is more common in all countries and in every generation than the notion that business of building, he was seventeen years old, and among his first ventures was the erection of four fourstory brown-stone front dwellings on Forty-third-st., near Third-ave., which, when finished, cost bim \$56,000 cach. He mortgaged each house for \$20,000, and purchased a lot at Forty-second-st. and Third-ave., where he erected a large store and tenement-house at a cost of \$108,000. This he sold to T. L. Chesebrough for \$110,-000. Since that time, owing to real estate shrinkages, Mr. Burchell estimates that the houses on Forty-second-

Mr. Burchell estimates that the houses on Forty-secondst. will not sell for \$20,000 cach, and the Chesebrough
proporty will not bring over \$35,000.

That portion of the east side of the city, from Third to
Lexington-avoa, and between Fortieth and Sixtioth-sts.,
was Mr. Burchell's field of operations, the majority of
the properly being stores and tenement-houses. Like
most of the buildiers in that part of the city,
Mr. Burchell mortgage! each house before completion,
to aid him is other building schemes, the Mutual Life
insurance and the New-York Life insurance Companies
supplying most of the money. When houses were sold,
he would allow a large proportion of the purchase money
to remain on bond and mortgage, many of which he was
forced to carry as the hard times came on. Being
pressed for money since the panie of 1573, he found it
difficult to meet the taxes and interest, and he was
serious loss.

Mr. Burchell states that he has been "fighting against

difficult to meet the taxes and interest, and he was serious loss.

Mr. Burchell states that he has been "fighting against fate" for two years, awaiting more prosperous times. Hoping to extricate himself from financial ruin, he used over \$200,000 of his wife's money, which is hopelessly lost. He claims that all the property mortgaged to the insurance companies is worth a great deal more than it is pledged for, and he would willingly take it off their hands for the loan and laterest. This the companies declined, referring him to their attorneys. Mr. Burchell expresses the belief that the large builders—he claims to be the last of those on the east side who have been compelled to go into bankruptsy—have been ruined by the extravagant charges of referees, lawyers and anothencers, whose fees have caten up the residue and left the builders with a deficiency judgment, in all forcelosure proceedings managed by a careful and honest assignee, there is equity enough in the real estate to pay every creditor in tuil. For several months, be claims, he has been exerting himself to avert bankruptey, and finally the only alternative presented was bankrantey or the poor-house. For the past three years his taxes have reached \$150,000 and his interest money amounted to nearly \$250,000. He says that for years he has considered himself worth at least \$190,000 after paying off all the mortgages. His liabilities are money on bonds and mortgages, the principal ereditors being as follows:

Bigler, James.

\$4.694
Burchell Heury J.

as ronows:
Burchell, Henry J.
Burchell, Henry J.
Burchell, Jeannette
Butcher & Butler
Chatham National Bank
Citizens Savings Bank
Cutting. Gertrude, estate of no, Amos R.....

OTHER BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Rafael R. Barthold, Consul-General of Paraguay, and commission merchant at No. 40 Stone-st., has suspended, mainly on account of inability to make colections from his customers. He has been in business for twenty-five years, had excellent credit, was highly respected, and was estimated worth \$100,000. His business recently has been wainly on orders and was unprofitanie, as many of his enstomers failed on account of Cuban troubles. The total liabilities are about \$50,000, of which there is due for merchandise about \$10,000. His assets are principally outstanding accounts to Cuba, which there is due for merchanding about \$10,000. His assets are principally outstanding accounts in Cuba, amounting to \$90,000, a large part of which he cannot realize.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors by William H. Decker to William Alsop was filed yesterday.

convenient Summer resort on the Sound A CONVENIENT SUMMER resort on the Sound is Madison, between New-Haven and New-London, on a curve of the coast, ending in the Thimbles on one side and Hammonassett Peint on the other. The principal hotel is the Hammonassett House, which affords the usual facilities for bathing and sailing.

Patent Lubricene and Cups have received the highest

H. J. CHARD, New-York.

Fat Peeple
Corpulent people can be reduced from two to five pounds per
week, without starvation, by using Allan's Anti-Fat, a purely
vegetable and perfectly harml, as remedy. It acts on the tood
in the stomach, neutralizing a'l succharine and olempisous matior. SES WASHINGTON St., BOSYON, Mass., May 21, 1878. BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GENTLEMIS: Without special change of die., wwo bottles of Alian's Anti-Pat reduced me four and one-half pounds. Yours tespectfully.

Hundreds of letters similar to the above have been received by the Botanic Medicine Co. Anti-Pat sold by druggists.

DIED.

ANTHONY-In Fall River, Mass., July 8, 1878, of spec-James M. Anthony, brother of John B. Anthony, of I dence, R. L., and brother-in-daw of L. N. Levell, of York.

r. Inis 11, 1878, in Fall River, Mass. ASW a.M.-At Stamford, Conm. at the residence of her daughter, July 10, 1878, Mary Haight, widow of John Caswell, and daughter of the late Halstod E. Haight, in the 69th

year of her age.

year 6. her age.

Notice of Tuneral hereafter.

CLARK—On Wednesday, July 10, Miss Susan Clark, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are unvited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Borker, No. 135 West 45th-st., on Friday, 12th inst., at 10 velock a. m.

The remains will be taken to Hnokensack for interment.

COWDREY—On Monday, July 8, Ida F., wife of Frederick Cowdrey, in the 31st year of her age.

Remains will be taken to Fennest, N. Y., for interment.

EAMES—On July 9, 1878, Harvey W. Eames, infant son of Barvey A, and the late late W. Eames, and grandson of D. D. Whitney, axed 5 months and 9 days.

Finneral from the residence of his grandparents, No. 10 Poplar-St., Brooklyn, on Friday, July 12, 24 3 o'clock p. m.

MCCONNELL—On July 8, 1878, of eryspelns, T. R. McConnell, axed 45 years.

nell, aged 45 years. MALLORY-June 25, in Ar.zona Territory, John C. Mallory,

MYERS-On Monday, July 8, Michael A. Myers, in the 57th

year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 101 East 39th-st., on Trursday, Jury 11, at 2 p. m.

NICKEES-In New-London, Conn., July 10, the Rev. Christopher M. Nickels, D. D., late of Newark, N. J., aged 73 years, Funeral from the residence of William Wilson, in New-London, on Friday, 12th mst., at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Rursda miyate.

PATTERSON-On Tuesday, July 9, 1878, Robert L. Patter-

son, aged 68 years.

Belatives and friends of the family and the members of Independent Lodge No. 185, F. and A. M., and sister lodges, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 235 West 15th st. on Friday, July 12,245 %.

PLET—On Tuesday, July 9, Gustave Plet, aged 34 years.

Funeral will take place Thorsday, July 11, from his late residence, 3 Baxter st., at 2:30 p. m.

Belatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Next and triends are respectively invited as according to Nan Riper. In Brooklys. on Tuesday, July 3, Likasbeth R. wife of A. L. Van Riper, and daughter of Emeline and the late Alien E. Simons, in the 47th year of her age.

Relatives and triends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the innersi from the Central Congregational Chapel, on Hancock-st., Thursday, July 11, at 3 o'clock p. m.

WORRALL On Monday evening, July 8, suddenly, Noah Worrall, in the 69th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 90 First-place, Brooklyn, on Thursday morthly, at 10:30 o'clock.

on Thursday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.
GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE
REV OF NEW YORK.—BROTHERS: You are requested to attend
a. fitteral of our deceased brother and ex-president, NOA'H,
OHRALL, on this (Thursday) morning, at 10:30 o'clock
our his late residence, No. 30 First-place, Brooklyn, between om his late residence

Court and Clinten sts.

HENRY L. SLOTE, Fresident.

THOMAS EARLE, Secretary.

Special Notices.

Man's Mission on Earth. A thorough Medical Treatise,

indicating how Confirmed Disabilities may be removed. The experience of 20 year's study, observation and professional practise, showing the agencies that will injure Restored Manhood Strengthened Vitality and sound conditions to 1'eath, that have been impaired by overlaxed powers. A study of the Obstacles to Marriage, and of the means a reflected from By mail, 25c, currency or postage Manusch, Address Sec'y Mureum Anatomy and Science, 1,146 Broadway, N.Y.

them. By mail, 25c. conveney or postage stamus). Address Serby Mureum Anatoniny and Science, 1,146 Broadway, N.Y.

Post Office Votice.—The torong musics for the week could SATURDAY. July 13, 1878, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 10 2 m., for Europe, by steamanip Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 2 m., for Europe by steamanip Wisconsin, rope, by steamanip Seythia, van Queenstown (correspondence for France to be forwarded by this steamer musically addressed); and at 12 m., for France on the Lind a m., for Europe, by steamanip Cellic, via Queenstown (correspondence for Gremany and France to be forwarded by this steamer musically addressed); and at 12 m., for France, Germany, &c., by steamanip Fricia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continuation of the

Post Office, Sow-York, July 8, 1874.

At the Clarendon—J. H. Linsley and wife, R. J. Morgan, M. Schatmann, Miss J. Mann, Miss T. D. Hanna, H. Calkins, D. A. Moran, L. Gerskiel and wife, J. McClare and wife, New-York. W. A. Graves, Albany.

At the Grand Union—R. M. Bostwek; Miss J. Griffin, S. R. Brailey, Mrs. S. Parker, F. D. Hoyt and wife, C. B. Barker and wife and daughter, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Roosevelt, J. A. Dean, S. Gwian and wife, New-York; Mrs. G. V. Gordon, Miss J. Gordon, Miss E. Hari, t. e Rev. H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphin; Mrs. Honter, Miss Hunter, C. H. Jewett, Brooklyn; D. W. Dari ug, J. A. MacCastyan and wife, England, Among the arrivals at Ricafield Springs are the following:

Vanderbilt, N. L. Thieblin, W. Doysdale, J. Moller and

wife, Miss S. Moller, C. B. Mecker, J. H. Rutherford, H

lowing:
Chrence M. Roof, George F. Dood, Pierre W. Wildey,
M. K. Jesup and wife, Miss Caffe, James M. Minor, W. J.
Guneling and wife, J. H. Rutherford, J. M. Fraser, V. H.
Fowler, W. T. Carieton, Thomas M. Adley and wife, T.
B. Gunning, P., Miss M. E. Gunning, J. A. Hinckley,
Raltazzi Effend and Innsily, Mrs. A. W. Rielamond, Mrs.
R. A. R.-chmond, Miss J. Miss. Jesse Oakley and fruilly, Miss Waccock, Miss. J. Farge, New-York; RearAdmiral and Mrs. Howels Washington; Judge Learned
and family, Albany.

MIDNIGHT WESTHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsia for the post 24 hours. Washington, July 11, 1 a.m.—The barometer has risen and is highest off the South Atlantic Coast. It h: s also risen and is high over the Lake region. Pressure is lowest west of the Mississippi Valley where southerly winds prevail. Light northwest winds and calms prevail over the Lower Lakes and Ohio Valley. Cooler westerly winds are reported from the Middle

ntie and New-England Coasts with numerous der storms. Indications. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the Lower Lake Middle Atlantic States and New-England, northeast to northwest winds, cooler, parily cloudy weather, an rising barometer.

TERRINE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS HOURS: Morning. Night. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 7 11

TRIBUNE OFFICE, July, 11, 1 a. m .- The variations in the barometer yesterday were slight and regular until the coming of the heavy shower in the afternoon, when the changes were tregular. At the close of the day the pressure was rising. The temperature was higher than Partly cloudy or clear weather may be expected in in this city and vicinity to-day.

STILL NO RELIEF FROM HEAT. A SWELTERING DAY, TEMPERED IN THE AFTERNOON BY A THUNDERSTORM-ANOTHER HEAT WAVE

COMING. The sun rose yesterday on a mass of seething humanity. In tenement house and in spacious mansion the sense of oppression was intense, the chief lifference being in the quality of air breathed. There was nothing even faintly resembling a breeze, and the neat was stiffing. During the right the temperature had fallen only one Cegree, and this was much more than c set by the increased bumidity of the atmosphere. Through the early hours of the day the whole city wa immersed in a steam bath. The temperature increased ateadily until 3 p. m., when it reached 93 an increase of 50 over the same bour of Tuesday. Business and compelled to traverse the streets sheltered themselves under umbrella, on th summy so le, and recovered their hats and vigorously factord their posted by as when in the shade who could do an escape early in the after or o from the broiling city, and cought a temporary respite on the sea

thirst in what are known as ceoling drinks. In the afternoon dark clouds appeared in the north and west, and about 4:30 p. m. a short but vigorous shower visited the city. The rain fell in torrents, but for so short a time that only two aundredths of on meh fell. The effect upon the air, however, was very grateful, and men breathed more freely during the evening and night. From 3 o'clock to 9 o'clock, the emperature fell 15°. The sun set in a crimson bank, tinging the edges of the purple clouds which covered the heavens, and casting a roseate reflection upon the enstern sky. Soon afterward the clouds floated away,

corresponding days last year, as reported at Hudaut's

perature at 5 p. m. was at Vicksburg, Miss., 94°; the west was at Eastport, Mc., 6.2. At Duluch, it was 63 rapidly eastward, and that there is no immediate hope of renof. Beavy rains fell yesterday at a few points. At Aibany, 1.02 inches fell; at Buffalo, 1 inch; at

Fourth-ave., and Bernard Gray, of No. 614 Second-ave., were engaged yesterday afternoon laying the last of the brick part of the spire of the new church on Fiftythe brick part of the spire of the new church on Pifty-seventh-st., between Seventh-ave, and Broadway. When the storm came up, lightning struck the spire. White was on the outside of the steeple and was knocked to the street below, a distance of sixty feet, and was instantly kited. Gray was on the inside and was knocked senseless and severely burned on the broast. He was removed to the Roose veit Hospital. White's body was risken to the Twenty-second Precinct Police Station.

In Newark, during the storm, the cover of an ice box was blown from the roof of a simule-house at No. 539 South Tenti-st., and striking Adolph Fleschner, of No. 505 in the same street, broke his neck, causing instant death.

death.

The free floating baths of the city have been thronged during the heated weather of the past ten days by thousends of poor people whose means are not sufficient to permit them to go to Coney Island or other sca-side resert. The baths are six in number, two on the North River side and four in the East River, and are open from 5 a.m. until 9 p. m. On Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays the baths are reserved for women; the remainder of the week the baths are excinsively for the use of the men. The average duily attendance of bathers is regulated by the state of the weather, and varies in the different baths from 2,000 to 10,000 persons each, the one at Fifth-st, and East River being more largely attended than the others, that district being the most thickly populated in the city, the tenement houses running down to the river's brink. Fully 6,000 women and girls bathed there yesterday, ranging from the decrept told woman to the hittle infant of four months, brought and washed in the salt water by its mother. A majority of the bathers consist of bots and girls from fifteen to twenty years of age, although there is a heavy percentage of cuidren under ten years. Besides the free baths there are six private ones at various points around the city that sell teckets from 200 to 400 daily. The largest one of this character is anchored at the Battery, and is much patronized, and a great many little girls are sent there in charge of their in race.

This provincted heated term is prostrating great num-

This protracted heated term is prostrating great num

day:
Andrew Lameoz, age forty years, of Eighth-st., Brooklyn,
was overcome by the heat in Church-st.
James Harper, age fifty years, of Paterson, N. J., was overcome by the heat at Pation-st. and Broadway.
Delta Cruise, employed on a Wall-st. ferryboat was prostrated.

und st. William Swickert, age fifty-two, living in Forsyth st., near relancey st., was overcome by the heat in State st., Brookiyu

A bright little chick at Columbus, Ohio, was accusted by a passer-by with, "Sissy, what's your pa's name?" This was politely answered. "How many brothers have you?" "Four or five." "How many sisters?" "Four or five." The young man's curiosity being satisfied he passed on. The mother of the little four-year old (who had neither brother nor sister) ever-heard the conversation, and calling her in asked her why she had storied to the man, and received the following reply: "Well, mamma, I didn't want the gentieman to think we were so poor as to have no children."

SUMMER LEISUEE.

tion of the drives. eross Main-at., and have graded to a point some dis-

Among the recent arrivals are: At the West End Hotel-General Geo. A. Sheridan

again decidedly cool, and few bathers have been seen within the past few days. Mr. Paul Butler, son of Benjamin F. Butler, Mr. Drake. of the Pacific Hotel at Chicago, Mr. Henry G. Parker, of

Other recent hotel arrivals are: Hotel Aquidneck-James T. Van Buren, T. D. Williams Providence; Lioutenant-Commander W. S. Dans, U. S. N.; Surgeon George F. Winslow, U. S. N.; Lieutenant-

family, of New-York, have rented the Townsend cottage on Kay-si.

The Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association had an enjoyable visit and out-door banquet at Southwack's Grove yeasterday.

The troops at Fort Adams were reviewed this afternoon by Governor Van Zandt and staff. Many military guests were present; a large number of Summer residents also witnessed the spectacle.

ARRIVALS AT SARATOGA. SARATOGA, July 10 .- The members of the

At Congress Hall-T. L. Concklin, Mrs. M. Cornell, Kritzam and wife, R. W. Wood and wife, Mrs. Thorpe. M. O'Meara, B. Lush, Mrs. S. S. Brinkerhoff, W. Fanning New-York; J. W. Lewis and wife, T. F. McGibb Brooklyn; J. Van Court, H. G. Van Court, D. Hirsch

At the United States-E. M. Curtis, J. Pitch, W. K.

SIR: I have just seen the card from the Rev. F. Couriney and your editorial notice underneath it. While expressing great gratitude to that gentleman, the Pacific State, and passions are becoming so inand indorsing most heartily what he says of the work and tensified that it is difficult to see how a collision its imperative demands upon all good citizens, and the weighty reasons for carrying on the work, no matcan be avoided. ter what opposition, or discouragement or the sources from which these emparenments come. I would also, say that you, Mr. Editor, are laboring under a great mistake in reference to my methods. There has (sic) re cently appeared in your papers, certain Editorials that Aure (sic) not amounted to any specific charge, but rather insinuated that there might be something wrong; which "Instructions" have done me great injustice, and pre-

judiced the cause before the puble. You say

"He found a woman with good medical education,
and, so far as the public knew, of fair standing in the
"profession, whom he suspected of a williconess to do
illegal acts. Thereupon he represented himself to
"her as a person in need of the illegal aid he fancied her
"willing to give, and finally induced her to make what
"he called the illegal asle. Then he had her arrested
"and subjected to infinite scandal, and as the end of it
"all, was turned out of the Grand Jury as having ne
case, while it is now said his victim is about to prose
"cute him for libel." What are the facts? Complaint came to me from most reliable authority, that the person referred to was les turing to women and young ladies in the lecture-rooms ne of the churches in Brooklyn, that she in thes lectures advertised her unlawful article to prevent conception. (On the day of arrest this person admitted in the presence of your representative, that she advertised them only in her lectures, that she had been very careful to keep out of the clutches of the law, and was also I called on this person, without any disguise, and did I called on this person, without any disguise, and did for one of her articles such as she had had over to her lecture in Williamsburg and shown to Indica there. I purchased one of these articles to prevent conception, to be used with solution of sulphuric acid. With a witness again, the second day I called and purchased another one, and that was my method. You do not say one word of disapproval because young ladies had these incentives to crime offered to them and brought to their attention. You slow them freedom to buy. (My attention was first called to the fact of one young woman being ruined and internally ulcerated by using one of these articles). You do not object to her selling, but you object to my buying, in order that I may thus secure evidence in a strictly legal manner to stop such neferious proceeding.

It is true one Grand Jury has failed to indict. They saided but one out of four witnesses. They ignored the this true one of should alry has failed to indict. They cannot but one out of four winnesses. They ignored the fact that the law says, "Any article whatsoever for the prevention of conception," and with positive evidence that she sold for such unlawful purpose, with three other witnesses to corroborate this fact, with her own confession of with before the maniferate and others, I saim it that one Grand Jury failed to indict.

That is a project for the completers of those people.

That is a variet for the considences of those genticmen under their oachs. I would not exchrace pinces. This much I am ready to do—no prove a violation of his on part of this woman by most positive and clear cridence. Let the present Grand Jury subports all the winesses, and the Justice at the Tomba, and ascertain the facts. If this cannot be done, then I ask that a committee of three or five of the ablest lawyers in this city be appointed before whom the facts be laid so far as the phic is concurred, and let them say if any improper thing was done. I am most happy to say, if the community will wait and suspend judgment a lattle, that the Supreme Court will soon decide whether I had probable and just cause for arrest or not.

Many slure and insimuations have of late been made against me by the papers of this city. I say to you, as I say to the world at large, if you have any charges against the ashmit them to the Executive Committee of the Secrity for the Suprement of Vice, and you can very easily led out to hete. I will theerfully furnish the made seed in the word, and on you can you the lam decided in the word, and the proper demands are made. So work must go on. Your attacks only make if more deficient. Please do me justice by publishing this.

New-York, July 5, 1878.

JUNGE SUTHERIAND SAYS THE TRIBUNE IS diplomatic and administrative talents be added the JUDGE SUTHERLAND SAYS THE TRIBUNE IS Charges were made against Mrs. Dr. Sarah B. Chase by Anthony Comstock, and he procured her ar-

rest, and induced the publication of articles severely condemning her. But the Grand Jury in May unanimously ignored Mr. Comstock's charges, and refused to flud a bill against her. In the following month Mr. Comstock applied to the District-Attorney for leave to go again before the Grand Jury, which was refused. Nothing daunted, Mr. Counstook went without consultation with the Destrict-Attorney before the July Grand Jury with two indictments drawn by bimself, and the present Grand Jury signed these indictments. Yesterday Asstatant District-Attorney Rollins stated these facts to Judge Sutherland in the Court of General Sessions, and moved that the indictments be quashed. Judge Sutherland granted the motion, the following indorsement being entered on each indictment:
"The within case was fully considered by the May term of the General Sessions and unanimously dis missed. Mr. Anthony Comstock made an application to whole man undergoes a marvellous change. Mr. Phelps for an opportunity to present the case again to another Grand Jury. The District-Attorney did no think such a course wise, for reasons which he stated at length on the papers containing an abstract of the evidence. These papers, with the original complaint, across which was murked by the secretary of the Grand Jury pissed unanimously,' are, and have been since May 11, on file in the Clerk's office of the Court.

WRECKED WHILE UNDER FULL SAIL. San Francisco, July 10 .- The ship Western Shore, from Seattle, with coal for San Francisco, went Sahore last night on Duxbury Reef, about eight mile amore test night on Dukoury Rect, about eight was moth of the Heads, and is a total loss. All hands were saved. The vessel was owned by Simpson Bros., of this rity, and was valued at \$75,000; value of cargo, \$13,000. There is no insurance except on a one-fourth interest in the ship. It is difficult to account for the disaster, as the Point Rayes and Faralion lights were negly. The ship was under full sail, going at the rate of twelve knots an hour, when she struck.

AN EXPLOSION IN A CELLAR. TRENTON, N. J., July 10 .- This morning an of man named Lovett entered the cellar of a grocery store, in which he was employed, with a lighted candle in his hand. A body of cas generated by coal oil immediately stated, and an explosion followed which blew the old man backward and burned him so seriously that he is how in a dying condition. The front window of the beliding was blown out, and the building caught fire.

TRENTON, N. J., July 10.-Ex-Governor Bedie has finished his argument on the Newark Ward are before the Court of Errors. The decision will be toulered at the close of the present term. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. Washington, July 10 .- The United States Beamship Pertane, with the Dale in tew, left Annapolis his merning for Washington.

EX-GOVERNOR BEDLE'S ARGUMENT.

A WICKED STORT BY INCOME.

Long Branch Correspondence of The Graphic.

Hugh Hastings's latest story is that an old subscriber wrote to bim to stop his newspaper on account of its hosinity to Governor Tiden. High replied by letter: "My stotagonism began it my youth, when from the window of Ernatus Corning's store in Albany I may be also be a subscribed by letter in Albany I from the window of Ernatus Corning's store in Albany I from the window of Ernatus Corning's store in Albany I from the window of Ernatus Corning's store in Albany I from the window of Ernatus Corning's store in Albany I from the window of the window of Ernatus Corning's store in Albany I for horse of the herbodetor, grated turnips for horseradish. I think Sam Tilden has been selling turnips for horseradish ever since." The subscriber renewed.

AND SUCCESS.

will sit take off our coats, nominate and elect you. Whereupon," saith depocent, "Grant removed his elgar and responded, Stranger things than that have happened."

A WICKED STORY BY HUGH HASTINGS.

THE RESTLESS SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT.

A NEW NORTH POLE THEORY.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN PLANS.
Washington Dispotch to The Phitadelinia Press.
Ex-Secretary Chandler has been in confer-

ANTHONY COMSTOCK'S METHODS.

To the Edstor of The Tribune

judiced the cause before the puble. You say

careful not to fall into Comstock's hands either.)

atter for the consciences of those gent.

RIGHT.

San Francisco, July 1 .- The labor movement in California has acquired proportions which may render some account of its leaders interesting, more especially as the East is threatened with a visit from Kearney, who has made himself the most conspicuous figure in the agitation, which for the last six months has proved a disturbing element in THE RESTLESS SOUTHERN DEMO RAT.

From The Vicksburg Herald (Dem.)

If six or eight of the Southern States should vote the Repadlican these to a broad, conservative platform plodged to do the South justice in the matters in which the Northern Democrats persistently returned to do ber justice, all excuse and desire on the part of the Republican party to use force would be forever removed. If the Southern States are asked to follow as party pledged beforehand by its hide-bound, marrow-minded leaders to persistently refuse an equalization of National benefits in clust and equitable manner, the answer at the polis will be such an one as to upset calculations in a manner surprising and interesting. the society and politics of the Pacific coast. Ever since the railroad strike which occurred about this time last year there have been from time to time indications of activity among the laboring populations of the larger cities, and the impression has become pretty general that trouble may yet be expected from the machinations of agitators and demagogues, inspired by the Socialist and Communist committees in Europe, who think they see in the liberties enjoyed by the citizens of the United States, and in the popular character James Gordon Bennett may think that by traveling northwardly, striking a cold current and following it up, he would reach the North Pole, but the prevailing opinion is that he would "fetch up" against Charles Francis Adams. of our institutions, opportunities for car rying out their views denied them in coun tries where large standing armies, a powerful executive and a more arbitrary system of administration, render combinations entered into for the purpose of subverting the existing relatious of labor and capital a dangerous undertaking. It is by a

KEARNEY AND HIS FRIENDS.

THE CALIFORNIA AGITATORS.

CHARACTER OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT ON THE

IFROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

PACIFIC COAST-THE LEADERS, THEIR METHODS

Ex-Secretary Chandler has been in conference with Representatives Hale and Gerham, of the Republican Congress.onal Committee, upon the best plan of campaign to be pursued in the Fall. The plan proposed by the ex-Secretary, is to concentrate the main strength of the campaign in such States as have ransonable prospect of Republican success, and to cooperate in such Congressional Districts as may be gained by determined effort. In New-York it is intended to manage the campaign as far as possible for the election of a Legislature in the interest of Counting; in Pennsylvania in the interest of Cameron; in Michigan, for Chandler. In Indiana and Councelout a strong effort will be made to secure Republican successors to Voorhees and Baruum. The members of the committee will not exert themselves in Florida, Louisiana, Alabama, or South Carolina, as they regard this as a usless task under the present riggs of ferror over the negroes. A disposition is felt to give some attention to Atkanans should thereseem to be any possibility of securing the return of Senntor Dorsey, or any other equally influential person. In Iowa, Colurado, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nevada, Vermont and New-Hampshire the local committees report their ability to carry on the campaign without assistance, other than the supply of documents. of whom have sprung from the very class which has now risen against them. In no part of the world, probably, exist such op portunities for a laboring man to rise to financial and social eminence as in California; nowhere do so few prejudices oppose a barrier to the rapid advancement of honest enterprise and industry, or do the laws favor the workingman to the same extent. It is, indeed, because he may be said to enjoy greater privileges here than elsewhere, and because the wealthy class is comparatively limited, and largely recruited from his own rank, that he has chosen it as the arena in which the first battles are to fought. He seems to regard with a more intense bitterness those of his own class who have pros pered in the world than those who have inherited COMSTOCK SAYS THE TRIBUNE IS WRONG. their wealth and possessions, while, per contra, no one sympathizes less with the workingman who is a pauper than the workingman who has become a millionaire. Hence the storm rages violently in

strange anomaly that they have chosen for their

operations not only the freest country in the world.

but the particular State in that country where capi

tal is largely in the hands of self-made men, many

Had the Workingmen carried the State Conven tion it would not have been possible for the capitalists tamely to have submitted to legislation which would have amounted to wholesale confiscation, and it is probable they would have forcibly resisted any attempt to carry out the programme upon which the platform of the Workingmen was based. This con tingency has happily been averted by the somewhat unexpected defeat of the Kearneyites. There can be no doubt that this result was due to the arbitrary and overbearing character of Kearney himself. The safety of capital and society h: ... ays been found to consist in the impossibility of a sion on the part of its enemies. The tyranny - ch workingmen denounce is always more coasp. u-ly displayed by those of their own number who rise to the position of leaders, than by those accus tomed to the functions of government. The sudden elevation of a day laborer to the position of presi dent of a society of his fellows is always more than sufficient to turn his head, and his despotic tendencies are taken advantage of by those wh have been rendered jealous of his success and who invariably combine against him until, in their turn, they rise to the surface and are overthrown. The history of the Paris Commune, so admirably travestied in Sardou's play of Rabagas, affords a remarkable illustration of the rapidity with which internal dissension car disintegrate the most formidable combinations of this kind. Those who are on the defensive on these occasions have on the other hand every inducement to hold together; they are not engaged in a struggle to excite each other's jealousy, but to protect their own property. The instinct of self-preservation tends to bind people together, just as the instinct of plunder tends to separate them, and it is due to this that movements of the kind attempted by Kearney in California invariably fail. It would be unwise, however, to rely too absolutely upon these results being invariable. It only requires a Napoleon of agitation to create an organization and to retain the control of it, which would be a most formidable danger to society. One such man rising up, and towering head and shoulders above his fellows, might acquire an influence over them too powerful for any set of jealous conspirators to overturn, and if to

military instincts, it is impossible to say what migh It is a fortunate circumstance that no apprehensions need be entertained on this score so far as Kearney is concerned. Although that individual has modestly declined the proposal of being a candidate for Presidential honors at the next election, and professes that he will be satisfied with the rank of general, I do not think that the army under his

command will constitute any very serious danger. It is of course impossible to say what "latent potencies" may not be contained in the very insignificant and unprepossessing material shell which is the abode of Mr. Kearney's soaring spirit, but to the eye of the ordinary observer he does not seem the stuff of which great military commanders are made. Short of stature and of a frame rather feeble than otherwise, Kearney possesses a countenance of a decidedly repulsive type. It is markedly Hibernian, but des titule of the shrewdness and humor which frequent ly characterize even the commonest features of the Irish peasant. He bears the unmistakable stamp of the low rowdy-without a redeeming trait-sullen, hang-dog and unintellectual. A permanent scowl is the prevailing expression when in repose, in which cunning and timidity seem blended in about equal proportions. As he sat a prisoner in court during his trial for incendiary language, it was impossible not to be struck with the forbidding character of his countenance-to be a criminal in a dock seemed to be precisely the position for which he had been fited by nature-and yet on the platform, addressing a sympathetic audience, the eyes light up, the face becomes animated, and loses the stolid scowl; a grim, sardonic expression, not altogether devoid of humor, takes its place, and words flow with a volubility characteristic, no doubt, of his race, but occasionally with a vigor and point which prove him to be a man with an intellect considerably above the average of his fel-

Without consultation with the District-Attorney, and lows. Though a man of the very humblest origin, without informing the Grand Jury of this prior dishe has evidently worked hard since he has missal, Mr. Comstock went before the Grand Jury and procured this indictment, to which, by leave of the assumed his present rôle to improve his mind, and makes classical allusions which, if they are not Court, the District-Attorney enters a nolle prosequi." very appropriate, at any rate show an ambition which does not despise learning. Only thirty-one years old, he led the life of a sailor in his youth, and in that capacity arrived in California about ten years ago, when he abandoned the sea and worked as a drayman, an occupation which he has only recently exchanged for the more profitable one of public agitator. According to his own account he was goaded into his present vocation by Chince labor," and the horrible spectacle of "land

grabbers, bank-smashers, and hell-hound politicians" filling their pockets, while he was confined to the limited earnings afforded by the box seat of his dray; and not seeing the justice of Chinamen working for a lower rate of wages than he could, or of millionaires building houses which he saw no chance of ever being able to rival, he started a movement based upon the remarkably simple expedient of shooting all the Chinese and burning down all the handsomest houses in San

Francisco. This idea warmly commending itself to his brother workingmen, they elected Kearney its permanent exponent, and he possesses qualifications for the office in a vocabulary of blasphemy, which strikes even a class mind highly accomplished in the comminatory art, with admiration Kearney may possibly boast of baving used more ob-

scure and profane language than any public speaker

language, and to propose that the wholesale process of slaying the entire population which preceded the occupation of Canaan should be applied to the land-grabbers, bank-smashers, hellhound politicians, and so forth, and this not in any figure of speech, but he labors to show from Biblical quotations that such a course would be pleasing to the Almighty. As this is done with great unction, and in the peculiar sonorous cadence of a revivalist minister, it produces a fine contrast to Kearney's short, jerky maledictions, and the audience like the transition. It creates the same kind of effect as a prayer-meeting in a drinking saloon, and seems in some way to sanctify what has gone before. At all events the audience cheer Wellock and his Bible quite as vociferously as they do Kearney and his profanity, and feel generally that any political doctrines which can embrace such widely extremes must be right. amusing to watch the pious Wellock smiling in an affectionately deprecative way at

Wellock is infinitely the viler scoundrel. He, too, ses into magnificent bursts of flori, oratory, but devoid of h's except where they are not wanted te has not yet been long enough in the country to be naturalized. It is probable that Wellock will accompany Kearney, as they seem to be as necessary to each other's success as Moody and Sankey, though the comparison is hardly fair to the latter gentle men. Mr. Wellock has a little daughter who touches the workingman's heart with forcible recitations. Whether these men will succeed in creating the political and military organizations by means of which they threaten to overturn the institutions of the country it is difficult to say. That

Kearney while he is cursing, and Kearney respect-

fully and earnestly listening to the Biblical quota-

tions of his sanctimonious colleague. Of the two,

they will succeed in abundantly lining their own pockets it is safe to predict.

LONG BRANCH NOTES. Long Branch, N. J., July 10.-Two tem peratures are felt here to-day. At the beach a strong sea breeze is blowing, and the air is cool, while fifty rods back the heat is excessive, and the land breeze feels like the breath of a furnace. The rain-sterm last evening

was much needed, and has vastly improved the condi-The West End Railroad Company have laid the track

Louisiana; J. H. Shauffer and family, New-Orieans, Betten Monroe, Washington; Dr. John Van Ribber, Mrs. Hillen and daughter, George R. Thomas and family, Baltimore; W. G. Park, C. C. Park, Pittaburg; Captain J. B. Rite, Philadelphin; Charles E. Vanghan and wife, Commodore H. Clark and wife, Elizabeth; G. N. Abeel, Commodore H. Clair and wife, Ludiow McCarter, Newark; Albert Webster and wife, Boston; Aifred P. Eifeit, A. L. Phillips and wife, S. S. Luker and wife, R. O. Holden and wife, Robert G. Busb-

Ludiow McCarter, Newark; Albert Webster and wife, Boston; Aifred P. Elfeit, A. L. Phillips and wise, S. S. Ekker and wife, R. O. Holden and wife, Robert G. Bushnell, Thomas Kelly, T. Brocks, George Hackett, William T. Shirley, W. Holly Hudso and wife, Mrs. W. R. Andrews ami Miss C. G. Ane ews, George Keene, R. Galick and wife, New-York.

At the Howland—D. R. I Morrison, Pittsburg; James N. Whelen, Henry H. L. pincott, Philadelphia; Professor Forsyth and family, West Point Academy; Judge Charles Daniels and family, Buffalo; Judge Henry E. Davies, P. H. Williams and family, New-York.

At the Ocean Hotel—Dr. T. R. Variek, Dr. L. D. Gray, Jersey City; J. D. Jeffrey, J. H. Haveriy, Chicago; F. J. Painter, U. S. N.; Mrs. A. A. Sharpe, Miss S. G. Maxwell, Philadelphia; Judge J. Sherman smith, Charles H. Moorhead, New-York.

At the Hotel Brighton—E. P. Stearns and family and Mrs. L. Stearns, Newars; F. C. Vecar, J. J. Habrich and family, G. W. Eurr and family and Mrs. M. Burr and daughter, Mrs. and Niss Fuller, L. N. Crow and family, E. Barrett and wife, Chas. W. Clifford and wife, New-York.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT. NEWPORT, R. I., July 9.-The weather is

The Saturday Evening Gazette, of Boston, and Dr. Peckham and family, of New-York, have recently arrived,

Commander C. C. Carpenter, U. S. N.; Mr. Rockwell, Portsmouth; Samuel Day, Boston; M. Donogan, C. S. Shepherd, New-Haven; M. J. McLoughlin, St. Louis. Ocean House-Mrs. Guntson, M. G. Rosenblatt, Mis Rosenblatt, Napoleon W. Gould, W. M. Peekham and family, E. D. Robinson, New-York; F. S. Bennett, H.

family, E. D. Robinson, New-York; F. S. Bennett, H. Killam, New-Haven; Charles B. Lindsay, W. K. Taylor, England; W. A. Power, G. G. Power and wife, Millbury; John B. Anthony, Providence; Arthur B. Harney, Galveston; T. R. Bliss, U. S. A.; Henry Tudor, Mrs. F. L. Hart, John A. Lowell, Boston; A. S. Winehester, C. H. Bond, Hugo Borchardt, Connecticut. The gcn-makers of the country hold a secret meeting at the Ocean House to-day.

A new stoop yacht has been built here for Mr. L. L. Lorillard, of New-York, who is the commedore of the Newport Yacht Club. He is now in Europe. The sloop yachts Schemer, Windward, Starlight, Alice, the steam yacht Lurline, and the Government surveying yacht Drift, have arrived here. Thomas B. Condington and family, of New-York, have rented the Townsend cottage on Kay-st.

Ministers' Association of Saratoga Springs, accompan-ied by their wives and visiting ministers and their wives, will join in an excursion to Luzerne next Tuesday. Padame Marie Rôze aud her husband, Mr. Henry Mapleaon, are spending the Summer at the Spring House, Among the late arrivals here are the following:

Miss E. Hirsch, C. E. Bazby, Miss S. Bazby, Philadel-phia; G. F. Spaulding, A. G. Harlow, E. S. Tead and wife, Boston; H. E. Weed and wife, Mrs. J. W. Locke, Miss Weed, Miss J. L. Weed, Troy.

shore; those who could not made frequent obslaughts on the see pitcher, or strove it, vain to assuage their

and at 9 p. m. not one was to be seen. The following is a comparative distement of the tem persture of yesterday and the previous day, and for the

87 83 79 88 74 74 ing the highest temperature recorded was 86°, about 2 p. m.; the lowest was 74°, at 7 a. m. The highest tem-The temperature at Chicago has fallen 10 degrees dur-ing the past twenty-four hours; farther West at La Crosse and on the line of the Mississippt it has risen 12 degrees, showing that another hot air wave is following

Omaba and Pittsburg, 42.

Edward White, age thirty years, of Tenth-st, and

death.

The free floating baths of the city have been thronged

This protracted heated term is prostrating great numbers of young children in tenement-houses. The applicants for medical aid at the Sick Children's Mission of the Mission of the physicians is constantly employed. Many of the cases relieved yesterday were reported to the Mission by the visiting physicians of the Board of Health, in order to obtain the nourishment that poor parents are unable to purchase for their sick children. The managers of the sick relief work appeal for contributions to enable tuem to meet the demands upon them for aid. Gitts marked "For Sick Children's Mission "may be sent to George S. Coe, treasurer of the Carlidren's Aid Society, American Exchange National Bank, Broadway, or to C. L. Brace, No. 19 East-Fourth-st. Fourth-st.
The following cases of sunstroke were reported yester-

Deta trunce, compayer, and the trated.

William Gray, age eighteen, was sunstruck while driving on Ege-ave., Jersey City Heighta.

A young man named Duffy was prostrated Tuesday night with brain fever, caused by the excessive heat.

Jacob Brestle, age torty, of No. 225 McKibben.st., Brooklyn, died from the effects of the heat while at work in the sugar refinery of Winjon & Harris, at the foot of South Second-st.

William Swickert, age fifty-two, living in Forsylli st., near

caeds their expenses, except as to the small per cent of income over expenses; and in the end even this fort and convenience which can be procured therewith.

INDIVIDUAL ADVANTAGE NOT CONSULTED.

opposition, however imposing when massed, presents no obstacle to the course of events. The chemist in his laboratory, the mechanic in his shop, devises a cheaper method of doing a necessary or an agreeable thing, and the world accepts it without thought of those whose capital is destroyed or whose present means of subsistence are taken away. The man with the ancient sickle in his hand wages an unequal contest with the harvester driven by steam or horse power, and however you may multiply the men and the sickles the contest is equally hopeless, but the thousand million human beings on the globe, and their successors through canonibered centurios, will in the victory of the harvester cat cheaper bread. Herein is the compensation. The steam power of hustand represents, stands for, is equal to the muscular force of a hundred million full-grown me. The late of the interest, the inventive, the creative faculties valued, exceed and developed through three generations, have augmented the producing capacity of the British realm twelve-fold. The British laborer, too, however degraded he may be in his present estate, is opplient in his possessions when compared with the British inborer of the last century. He is better fed, clothed and sheltered, and education and political rights can not long be withheld. This augmentation of power has enabled England to carry her civilization on the threads of commerce to every part of the habitable globe. And I pause in this presence to

perity, while the result in the agreement that properly resout the industrial interests of the entire community. An intelligent, inventive, progressive, laboring population as so essential to the welfare and prosperity of a State that I do not hesitate to recommend the establishment and support of those achouls at the public expense.

The naturalization of foreign born residents of this city legally competent to vote who intend, if made citiz ns. to east bbeir first belief for candidates of the Demogratic party, is superintended for the Tammany Hall General Committee by Luke F. Cozans, Denis Quino, and P. any D. Purroy. Last Winter Tammany tost a representative in the Legislature, Mr. Clark.